

F-1-35

Jacob M. Bushey House
Lime Kiln vicinity
Private

Ca. 1842-1860

The Jacob M. Bushey House is a two-section brick and frame dwelling built as a three-bay brick, side hall plan house about 1842-1845 by Jacob M. Bushey. By about 1860, the house had been enlarged with a two-bay frame or log extension, currently covered with vinyl siding. A two-story rear wing also appears to have at least two building sequences approximately the same as the main section. The two-story stone summer kitchen located north of the house was built as a free-standing structure about 1845 and was linked to the main house with a concrete block bridging section prior to 1978. The Bushey House is minimally significant in architecture, having been much altered in the late 19th and late 20th centuries. The stone outbuilding is the only contributing secondary structure remaining of what must have been an extensive farmstead in the late 19th century. Currently only non-contributing structures and foundations remain of the agricultural outbuildings.

F-1-35
Jacob M. Bushey House
Lime Kiln
Frederick County

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont
(Harford, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Howard, Montgomery
Counties, and Baltimore City)

Chronological/Development Period:
Agricultural-Industrial Transition, A.D. 1815-1870

Prehistoric/Historic Period Themes:
Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning

Resource Types:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function & Use
Domestic/single dwelling/residence
Domestic/secondary structure/kitchen

Known Design Source: None

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property/District Name: Jacob M. Bushey House Survey Number: F-1-35

Project: CDBG--King Realty Agency: Frederick County

Site visit by MHT Staff: X no yes Name Date

Eligibility recommended X Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: A B XC D Considerations: A B C D E F G None

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

The Jacob M. Bushey House is a mid-19th-century farmhouse located on the eastern side of New Design Road, one mile northwest of Lime Kiln, Frederick County, MD. The property, which consists of a three-acre parcel of land, a primary residence, a stone kitchen and a contemporary creamery building is considered individually eligible to the National Register under Criterion C.

Originally part of a 200-acre farm with other farm buildings, the Bushey House is a two-story, five-bay, brick and frame dwelling which was constructed in either two or three principal phases. The two-story, three-bay brick section laid in 5:1 American bond appears to have been erected ca. 1840. ~~Subsequent to the brick section, a two-story, two-bay frame addition was constructed, extending the house to its present five-bay, central-passage configuration ca. 1860. However, the existence of 9/6 windows on the first floor of this frame wing questions this late date of construction and suggests that the frame wing may have preceded the brick section. However, this theory needs further investigation.~~ The brick section is set upon a rubble stone foundation and covered with a gable roof. According to the information provided, the two-story, two-bay frame addition extended the original section of the house to its present five-bay, central-passage configuration ca. 1860. However, the existence of 9/6 windows on the first floor of this frame wing questions this late date of construction and suggests that the frame wing may have preceded the brick section. However, this theory needs further investigation.

The original kitchen building (ca. 1840)--a two-story, single-cell stone structure--is located north of the ell and connected to the dwelling by a contemporary concrete block hyphen. A ca. 1960 creamery building is located southeast of the main dwelling and kitchen and is not considered a contributing resource to the property. The majority of the agricultural buildings were removed in the late 1980s.

The Bushey House was erected by Jacob M. Bushey ca. 1840 and appears on Bond's 1858 Map of Frederick County, Maryland. The property remained in the Bushey family until 1893; in 1918 the property was purchased by the Baker family, prominent landowners in the vicinity. Throughout its history, the land associated with the Bushey House was cultivated.

The property is considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, as an example of a pre-Civil War-era farmhouse with a kitchen dependency. The farmhouse presents an intriguing construction history and illustrates a common 18th and 19th century pattern of residential building expansion from a two-or three-bay, side-passage dwelling to a five-bay, central-passage plan structure.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Inventory Files (F-1-35); Review and Compliance Files

Prepared by: Stacie Webb, Project Manager, R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc

Kim Prothro Williams
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

August 7, 1996
Date

NR program concurrence: X yes no not applicable

Peter A. Kuntz
Reviewer, NR program

8/12/96
Date

9602471-109#

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

☐ Eastern Shore (all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
☐ Western Shore (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles,
 Prince George's and St. Mary's)
☒ Piedmont (Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll,
 Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
☐ Western Maryland (Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

☐ Paleo-Indian 10000-7500 B.C.
☐ Early Archaic 7500-6000 B.C.
☐ Middle Archaic 6000-4000 B.C.
☐ Late Archaic 4000-2000 B.C.
☐ Early Woodland 2000-500 B.C.
☐ Middle Woodland 500 B.C. - A.D. 900
☐ Late Woodland/Archaic A.D. 900-1600
☐ Contact and Settlement A.D. 1570-1750
☐ Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815
☒ Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
☐ Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930
☐ Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present
☐ Unknown Period (☐ prehistoric ☐ historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

☐ Subsistence
☐ Settlement
☐ Political
☐ Demographic
☐ Religion
☐ Technology
☐ Environmental Adaptation

IV. Historic Period Themes:

☐ Agriculture
☒ Architecture, Landscape Architecture,
 and Community Planning
☐ Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
☐ Government/Law
☐ Military
☐ Religion
☐ Social/Educational/Cultural
☐ Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: BuildingHistoric Environment: RuralHistoric Function(s) and Use(s): Domestic/Single Dwelling

Known Design Source: _____

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Region:

Piedmont

Chronological/ Development Periods:

Agricultural-Industrial Transition, A.D. 1815-1870

Historic Period Themes:

Agriculture

Architecture

Resource Type :

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

Domestic/single dwelling/residence

Known Design Source: none

**Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form**

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. F-1-35

Magi No.

DOE ☐ yes ☐ no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Jacob M. Bushey House

and/or common N/A

2. Location

street & number 4925 New Design Rd. ☐ not for publication

city, town Lime Kiln ☒ vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Frederick

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Maverick LLC, c/o Edward D. Scott, Kline, Scott, Visco

street & number 117 W. Patrick St. telephone no.: 301-694-8444

city, town Frederick state and zip code MD 21701

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick Co. Courthouse liber 2105

street & number 100 W. Church St. folio 951

city, town Frederick state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title MHT Inventory of Historic Properties F-1-35

date 1993 ☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

pository for survey records

city, town Crownsville state Maryland

7. Description

Survey No. F-1-35

Condition

☐ excellent

☐ good

☒ fair

☐ deteriorated

☐ ruins

☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered

☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site

☐ moved

date of move

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

See continuation sheets

8. Significance

Survey No. F-1-35

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

See continuation sheets.

Survey No. F-1-35

PS-2746

Summary

The Jacob M. Bushey House is located on the eastern side of New Design Road approximately one mile northwest of Lime Kiln, Frederick County, Maryland (Figure 1). The Bushey House is oriented southeast towards the Wedgewood Industrial Park, a light industrial complex currently under construction (Figure 2). Access to the Bushey property is gained by a circular gravel driveway that extends east for approximately 1,000 feet through the property. The site contains three buildings constructed between ca. 1840 and ca. 1960 as part of a multiple building agricultural complex; no other structures survive on the farm, which historically encompassed 200 acres. Extant on the current three acre residential site are a principal dwelling, kitchen, and creamery. The house is a two-story, brick and frame dwelling built in two major phases between ca. 1840 and ca. 1860. A stone kitchen, originally constructed as a free-standing building ca. 1840, is located north of the house. The dwelling and kitchen were linked by a concrete block hyphen, which was constructed ca. 1980. The third structure in the complex is a single story, concrete block creamery erected ca. 1960.

The two older buildings originally were recorded as separate structures in 1978 as the C. A. Bushey House (F-1-35) and the C. S. Bushey Stone House (F-1-34). Documentation on the two older buildings was consolidated in a single Maryland Historical Trust Historic Sites Inventory Form in 1993 for the Jacob M. Bushey House (F-1-35) under a comprehensive architectural inventory of Frederick County conducted by the Frederick County Planning Department (Davis 1993). The current supplement to the 1993 documentation was prepared in response to a request by the Maryland Historical Trust pursuant to Section 106 of The Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, to evaluate the complex applying the National Register criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60 [a-d]). The following descriptions are keyed to the attached site plan (Figure 3).

Resource Count: 2 Contributing, 1 Non-Contributing

Contributing Resources:

A. Principal Dwelling (ca. 1840, ca. 1860, ca. 1980)

The Jacob M. Bushey House (F-1-35) is a two-story, five-bay, brick and frame dwelling constructed in two phases. The original side-hall plan house, credited to Jacob M. Bushey, was built ca. 1840 as a two-story, three-bay, masonry dwelling with a two-story, two-bay ell. The original, 5:1 American bond brick structure is supported by a rubble foundation and rises to a gable roof that currently is sheathed in standing seam metal. The roof line is punctuated by a straight stack, interior-end chimney that rises from the north gable-end. Windows in the original section of the house are six-light-over-six-light sash delineated by wood sills and slightly extended wood lintels.

A two-story, two-bay frame addition was added to the south end of the dwelling ca. 1860 to create the building's current center-hall plan configuration. This south extension currently is sheathed in modern vinyl siding. The fenestration of the extension is defined by nine-light-over-six-light sash window on the first story level and six-light-over-six-light windows on the second story. The nine-light-over-six-light configuration of the four windows found on the first story generally is associated with eighteenth century construction. It is possible that these windows were reused from an early building and predate the construction of the

addition. Windows on both stories are enframed in slightly projecting molded surrounds with mitered corners and shutter hinges. The gable-end of the extension is marked by a contemporary, shouldered, exterior-end chimney with an attenuated straight stack.

The design of the two-story, four-bay ell also suggests two periods of construction. The two-bay brick portion of the building wing that adjoins the brick principal block appears to date to the construction of the original house.

The two-story, two-bay, frame ell addition may date from the ca. 1860 building campaign. The ell addition is sheathed in both German and asbestos siding. The south elevation of the ell is marked by an open porch with a plain balustrade on the upper level. The ell includes both six-light-over-six-light sash windows and two-light-over-two-light units.

The two phases of house construction resulted in a slightly asymmetrical principal facade incorporating five bays. The central entrance to the dwelling is housed beneath a single story, low pitched hip roof porch that extends approximately sixteen feet across the central bay and projects approximately six-feet from the building face. The porch is supported by three turned posts; engaged turned posts mark the intersection of the element with the house. The design of the turned posts suggests a late nineteenth century construction date. A vertical ghost on the first-story brick face suggests that the existing porch replaced an original entry way. In addition, the first-story also includes a brick infill panel, which adjoins the current entrance to the north. This infill suggests that the main building entrance has been modified. No evidence in the upper story brickwork suggests that modifications to the brick face extended beyond the first story level; second story brick course are continuous.

The building's greatest exterior architectural elaboration is found in the central bay entrance, which includes a recessed, six panel door with four-light transom. The entry bay is marked by panelled reveals.

The simple design of the dwelling is unified by an intersecting gable roof defined by a simple, boxed cornice and gable-end raking boards. Inspection of the attic level revealed a common rafter roofing system incorporating circular sawn, dimensioned lumber. The consistent materials and construction of the roof suggest that the system during a single building campaign. The interior of the dwelling is defined by principal block with a center-hall flanked by single rooms. Access to the adjoining two rooms of the ell is by way of the northernmost room of the first floor, principal block. The interior incorporates simple ornamentation, including 4" butt laid, wood flooring, plaster walls, struck beaded baseboards, and struck and planted molded board door and window surrounds. Original door and window moldings on the first floor principal block were supplemented by robust moldings accented by bulls-eye corner blocks. This latter ornamentation is consistent with designs used in the late nineteenth century. In addition, the dwelling includes evidence of the installation of salvaged architectural elements, such as the first floor, north room mantel.

The hall of the principal block is dominated by an open, dog leg stair that rises to the attic level. The original stair design included tapered balusters, turned newel, beaded handrail, and ornamented string; portions of the original handrail and baluster have been replaced by rough lumber. The two-cell ell includes similar finishes as well as a boxed stair, which is located in the southwest corner of the westernmost room.

B. Kitchen (ca. 1840)

A two-story, single-cell stone kitchen is located north of the ell and is jointed to the principal dwelling by a modern concrete block hyphen. The kitchen is constructed in random rubble masonry and rises to a gable roof clad in composition roofing; the gable-ends of the structure are sheathed in vertical board siding. A single six-light-over-six-light window marks the first story west elevation. A south elevation window bay is partially infilled and faced with German siding; an east elevation bay is open and lacks a sash unit. A rebuilt exterior brick chimney is located on the north gable-end.

Non-Contributing Resources

C. Creamery (ca. 1960)

The creamery is the last surviving element of a large assemblage of agricultural structures. The one-story, building, which was constructed ca. 1960, is located southeast of the main dwelling and the kitchen. The rectangular, gable-roofed structure is oriented along an east-west axis; the gable-front entrance faces east. The building, now used for storage, is constructed of concrete block and is supported by a poured concrete foundation. Horizontal wooden boards define the gable peaks of the east and west elevations. Four entry bays defined by simple wooden frames define the north and south elevations. Evidence of the building's original use is found on the interior, which retains its original floor drains and smooth concrete finishes.

Integrity

Modifications and alterations to the buildings on the Bushey property were noted to assess architectural integrity of the property as a whole by comparing its ca. 1840 - ca. 1860 design to its present condition. Seven aspects were examined as defined in *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*: (1) location, (2) design, (3) setting, (4) workmanship, (5) materials (6) association, and (7) feeling (U.S. Department of the Interior 1982).

The Jacob M. Bushey House (F-1-35) retains its integrity of location, design, workmanship, materials, and feeling. The overall design has not been altered substantially in terms of overall form, proportion, structure, plan, and materials, despite modifications over time. However, the house does not retain its integrity of setting or association. The complex no longer is part of an agricultural complex. The majority of the agricultural buildings have been removed and the agricultural landscape once associated with the house is no longer intact.

Significance

Summary

The Jacob M. Bushey House is a three building complex that historically served as the principal dwelling of a 200 acre, Frederick County farm. The three buildings that are contained within the house lot are a two-story, brick and frame dwelling constructed ca. 1840 and ca. 1860; a two-story, random rubble kitchen built ca. 1840; and a one-story, concrete block creamery constructed ca. 1960.

The complex historically is associated with the themes of agriculture and architecture during the Agricultural-Industrial Transition period (1815-1870) in the Piedmont as identified in the *Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* (Maryland Historical Trust 1986). The dwelling, kitchen, and creamery survive intact. The associated agricultural acreage that historically surrounded the dwelling has been developed for light industrial use; no farm buildings survive with the exception of the ca. 1960 creamery. While the creamery is an example of a building type commonly constructed to support agricultural development in Frederick County, the structure does not possess the necessary age, or significance to qualify for National Register consideration. The property, therefore, does not retain its ability to represent local agricultural themes.

Through their original design and later expansion, the main dwelling and kitchen of the complex illustrate a common pattern of additive architecture found in many nineteenth century, rural Piedmont region dwellings. The Bushey House possesses local architectural significance under National Register Criteria C as illustrating a common nineteenth-century pattern of residential expansion from a side-hall plan dwelling to a center-hall plan in keeping with a fully developed regional farmhouse type. Although modest in architectural elaboration and incorporating cosmetic modifications such as the addition of vinyl siding, the Bushey House represents this pattern through the distinctive characteristics of overall form, proportion, structure, plan, and materials.

Site-Specific History

In 1843, Jacob M. Bushey purchased 158 acres from Michael Keefer (Table 1). Between 1846 and 1859, Bushey increased the size of the property to approximately 200 acres (Frederick County Deeds HS16:372). The farm was depicted on Bond's 1858 *Map of Frederick County, Maryland* (Figure 4) and appeared on the 1873 *Titus Atlas of Frederick County* under the ownership of Jacob's son, C. A. Bushey (Figure 5). In 1893, the Bushey heirs lost title to the farmstead as a result of a Court-ordered equity sale to Thomas R. Jarboe (Frederick County Deed JLJ 3:577).

For the majority of the nineteenth century and early twentieth century, the area surrounding the Jacob M. Bushey House was rural in character; land use and settlement patterns were dominated by the agriculturally based economy. By 1918, the former Bushey land was owned by the Baker family, prominent landowners in the area. The farm remained in production as a tenant farm during most of the twentieth century. The majority of the agricultural buildings were removed in the late 1980s and the principal dwelling was retained as a residence.

TABLE 1. JACOB M. BUSHEY LAND TENURE, CHAIN OF TITLE SUMMARY

Date: June 6, 1995
Acreage: 9.59 acres +/-
Grantee: Maverick LLC.
Grantor: FNBC
Liber: 2065
Folio: 698

Date: 1995
Acreage: 9.59 acres +/-
Grantee: FNCB
Grantor: Dartmouth Limited Partnership
Liber: 2065
Folio: 720

Date: January 15, 1993
Acreage: 9.59 acres +/-
Grantee: Dartmouth Limited Partnership
Grantor: SOPM Limited Partnership
Liber: 1863
Folio: 1139

Date: December 23, 1986
Acreage: 137 acres +/-
Grantee: Alden E. and Robert T. Frisbee
Grantor: Paul H. Clemson Jr. et. al
Liber: 1385
Folio: 451

Date: July 1, 1994
Acreage: 137 acres +/-
Grantee: Paul H. Clemson Jr. et. al
Grantor: Clem-Mar Farms Inc.
Liber: 954
Folio: 435

Table 1, Page 2

Date: December 16, 1974
Acreage: 137 acres + \-
Grantee: Clem-Mar Farms Inc.
Grantor: Margaret B. Clemson (widow), through attorney in fact Claude L. Clemson
Liber: 460
Folio: 556

Date: March 15, 1947
Acreage: 137 acres + \-
Grantee: Paul H. and Margaret B. Clemson
Grantor: Ransom R. Lewis, et al.
Liber: 454
Folio: 220

Date: April 26, 1946
Acreage: 137 acres + \-
Grantee: Ransom R. Jr, and Hazel W. Lewis
Grantor: William G. Baker
Liber: 401
Folio: 1

Date: March 18, 1927
Acreage: 137 acres + \-
Grantee: William G. Baker
Grantor: Charles E. and Georgia E. Grove
Liber: 324
Folio: 263

Date: April 1, 1913
Acreage: 137 acres + \-
Grantee: Charles E. and Georgia E. Grove
Grantor: Margaret and Charles Rohrback (received property upon death of Margaret's brother Thomas R. Jarboe)
Liber: 304
Folio: 215

Date: March 18, 1893
Acreage: 137 acres + \-
Grantee: Thomas R. Jarboe
Grantor: Charles W. Ross trustee in Equity 6055, W.C. Johnson vs. Virginia Bushey, exec. et al.
Liber: JLT 3
Folio: 557

Table 1, page 3

Date: September 25, 1879
Acreage: 137 acres +\ -
Grantee: Christain A. Bushey
Grantor: Thomas F. Bushey, et al heirs of Jacob M. Bushey, in estate
Liber: TG 12
Folio: 261

Date: November 25, 1859
Acreage: 107 7/10 acres
Grantee: Jacob M. Bushey
Grantor: B. Amos Cunningham
Liber: BGF 5
Folio: 13

Date: March 19, 1852
Acreage: 24 acres
Grantee: Jacob M. Bushey
Grantor: George M. Tyler
Liber: ES 2
Folio: 170

Date: October 24, 1846
Acreage: 11 acres
Grantee: Jacob M. Bushey
Grantor: Griffin Taylor
Liber: WBT 3
Folio: 449

Date: April 24, 1846
Acreage: 158 1/2 acres
Grantee: Jacob M. Bushey
Grantor: Michael Keefer et al
Liber: HS 170
Folio: 372

Thematic Summary: Agriculture

Pennsylvania Germans and German immigrants began moving into the Piedmont region following the first decade of English settlement during the 1720s. Two distinct agricultural patterns emerged during this period. English settlers transplanted their tidewater tobacco culture to the rolling, well-watered meadows of the Piedmont, using slave labor and large tracts of land located along water routes. German settlers generally settled in the hills, and cultivated smaller plots devoted to subsistence farming (Tracey and Dern 1987:131). For the Germans, cereal grains became the principal crops.

While the English settlers attempted to preserve their tobacco economy, German farmers produced a surplus of corn and wheat for the European and West Indian markets. By 1790, Frederick County was the largest wheat producer in the United States (Miller 1886:132). Flax and orchard products also were significant crops (Scharf 1968:363). The slave population continued to grow, even among those farmers who did not cultivate tobacco; by 1790, the slave population formed more than 10 per cent of the county's total population (Scharf 1968:369).

During the early nineteenth century, commerce and industry gained prominence throughout Maryland. Agriculture and industry grew interdependent; farmers supplied raw materials to manufacturers, while industries produced goods for agricultural use. Increased mechanization provided new farming techniques and generated interest in sound agricultural practices. Farmers began to experiment with a variety of crops and livestock. Dairying became increasingly common, and sheep raisers supplied raw materials for local woolen mills. The introduction of the railroad and of new transportation routes expanded markets for both agricultural and manufactured products. Production of fruits and vegetables remained popular as improved transportation methods provided viable markets. Tobacco production remained a major crop in some areas of the county (Hitselberger 1978:502, 503).

By 1860, Frederick ranked first in Maryland in wheat, corn, rye, and butter production, and in the number of milk cows (Wesler et al. 1981:143). New agricultural machinery became available, and marl and lime were used to enrich soils (Wesler et al. 1981:143). More than one million bushels of corn and wheat were produced county-wide by 1870 (Scharf 1968:370). The first County Fair was held in Frederick in 1878, evidence of increased interest in agricultural improvement (Whitmore and Cannon 1981:64). Wheat and corn remained the principal cash crops.

By the early twentieth century, corn became the major cultivated product; tobacco production had plummeted (Wesler et al. 1981:144). At the same time, dairy farming increased. Rising urban populations increased the demand for agricultural products, especially dairy goods (Grisby and Hoffsommer 1949:12). However, when foreign markets closed after the end of World War I, many farmers were forced out of business due to overproduction. The prohibitive costs of purchasing new machinery and complying with new government health regulations further burdened area farmers. Despite these difficulties, Frederick County maintained its level of agricultural output. Between 1920 and 1930, Frederick was the only county in the state that avoided a drop in agricultural production. The county has remained primarily agricultural until the present day.

Thematic Summary: Architecture

The settlers of the Piedmont region received cultural influences primarily from two areas, the Mid-Atlantic and the Tidewater. Each of these regions had distinct vernacular architectural traditions: Mid-Atlantic German settlers brought log construction and a massed plan around a central chimney, while the

Tidewater influences of the English were seen in light frame, or brick masonry houses with linear plans and end chimneys. Most eighteenth-century Frederick County houses were built of logs covered with clapboard, although examples of stone, brick, and frame construction also appeared (Getty 1987:42). Throughout the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, these differing building traditions continued while a regional house type evolved.

The regional house type was developed fully by the nineteenth century. The typical farmhouse of the period in the Maryland Piedmont was a two-story structure with a symmetrical three- to five-bay front facade. The type was characterized by an L ground plan, gable-end chimneys, a gable roof, a rear ell containing the kitchen, and a two-story porch in the inner corner of the wing (Getty 1987:93). These farmhouses were built in a variety of materials for over one hundred years.

In addition to regional vernacular traditions, Piedmont architecture also was influenced by high-style architectural design. While vernacular architecture was manifested in regional building types sustained through prolonged building traditions, high-style architectural design was found in many areas at once and changed rapidly with the changes in style and fashion. The dominant style in the United States from about 1830 to 1850 was the Greek Revival; domestic examples of this type commonly were built until 1860 (McAlester 1992:182-184).

As prosperity enabled Piedmont area farmers to construct new residences and agricultural buildings during the mid-nineteenth century, growing numbers of builders' handbooks and catalogues transmitted popular styles and new technologies, while transportation improvements, particularly the railroad, made available prefabricated building elements and ornamentation. Greater uniformity in design and construction occurred as the earlier vernacular buildings were remodelled, expanded, or replaced by the Piedmont house type. These farmhouses were influenced in varying degrees by high-style design. High-style design references frequently were incorporated in the building form through ornamentation.

The architectural character of area in the vicinity of the Jacob M. Bushey House during the period between 1815-1870 reflects the general trends found throughout the county. Of the farmhouses previously recorded within a two mile radius of the dwelling (Table 2), all but three (F-1-176, F-1-179, F-1-204) of the documented farmhouses are two to two and one-half story, L-configured houses. These vernacular houses are enlivened with ornamentation exhibiting Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, or other Victorian period stylistic elements. The L-shape of these houses is defined by a three- to five-bay principal block with an integrated two-story, three to five bay ell. Many of the ell extensions incorporate a two-story open porch. The three farmhouses that adopt a differing configuration include a brick three-bay side-wing dwelling with a four-bay service wing (F-1-176); a ca. 1745 two-room stone dwelling with a two-story stone addition (F-1-179); and an 1830 log dwelling enlarged in 1907 through the addition of a two-story frame wing.

Analysis

The Jacob M. Bushey House represents a modest example of the common pattern of house expansion within the Maryland Piedmont house type from a three-bay, side-hall plan dwelling with a two-bay ell to a five-bay, center-hall plan dwelling with four-bay ell. Evidence of this additive architecture is found in the dwelling's clear delineation of construction phases and materials. The resulting overall design is unified by compatibility in design principles between the original house and addition, which is achieved through massing, proportion, scale, and rhythm. Attempts to further unify the design are evidenced through simple ornamentation including the front elevation porch, which includes turned posts; simple cornice and similar eave treatments.

TABLE 2. HISTORIC PROPERTIES LOCATED WITHIN 2 MILES OF THE PROJECT AREA

Inventory Number	Name	Type	Date
F-1-20	N.H. Engle House	Farmhouse	Late 19th Century
F-1-22	Job Dix Eichelberger House	Residence	Early 19th Century
F-1-23	Rufus Zimmerman House	Farmhouse	1890
F-1-26	W. Ramsburg House	Farmhouse	19th Century
F-1-29	Buckeystown Historic District	District	Late 19th to Early 20th Century
F-1-35	Jacob M. Bushey House	Farmhouse	ca. 1842-1860
F-1-78	Manassas J. Grove House	Residence	ca. 1890
F-1-79	M.J. Grove Tenant House	Tenant House	1873
F-1-83	John Phleeger House	Residence	Late 19th Century
F-1-85	E.D. Zimmerman Farm	Farmstead	ca. 1840
F-1-86	E.D. Zimmerman Tenant House	Tenant House	ca. 1860
F-1-98	Lime Kiln Methodist Church	Church	1880
F-1-99	William J. Grove House	Residence	ca. 1880
F-1-172	Arcadia	Residence	ca. 1790
F-1-176	Henry Zimmerman Farmstead	Farmstead	1840-ca. 1940
F-1-177	Nicodemus-Hildebrand Farmstead	Farmstead	ca. 1855-ca. 1925
F-1-179	Christian Kemp Farmstead	Farmstead	ca. 1745-1750; ca. 1840

Inventory Number	Name	Type	Date
F-1-20	N.H. Engle House	Farmhouse	Late 19th Century
F-1-22	Job Dix Eichelberger House	Residence	Early 19th Century
F-1-186	Lime Kiln Survey District	District	ca. 1830-1920
F-1-189	John P. Graff Farmstead	Farmstead	1889-ca. 1945
F-1-201	Eli Nicodemus Farmstead	Farmstead	ca. 1870-1940
F-1-204	Dixon-Murray Farmstead	Farmstead	ca. 1830-1907
F-1-208	Keefer-Markell Farmstead	Farmstead	ca. 1840-1920
F-3-36	Daniel Scholl House	Farmhouse	1830
F-3-42	Monocacy Battlefield	Battlefield	1861-1865
F-3-98	Bellevue	Residence	ca. 1865
F-3-99	George Widrick House	Residence	ca. 1820-1860
F-3-100	Rocky Creek Farm	Farmstead	ca. 1848
F-3-101	Grafton Fout House	Farmstead	1848
F-3-103	Lynch Farm	Farmstead	ca. 1850 (demolished)
F-3-104	William Howard Farm	Farmstead	ca. 1865
F-3-105	Microbiological Associates Building	Residence	ca. 1905
F-3-106	Lewis Fout House	Residence	ca. 1870
F-3-146	Lease (Waters) Farm	Farmstead	Not Indicated
F-7-47	Worthington House	Residence	Early 19th Century

Through their original design and later expansion, the main dwelling and kitchen of the complex illustrate a pattern of additive architecture common to many nineteenth century, rural Piedmont region dwellings. The Bushey House possesses local architectural significance under National Register Criteria C as illustrating a common nineteenth-century pattern of residential expansion from a side-hall plan dwelling to a center-hall plan in keeping with a fully developed regional farmhouse type.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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- Davis, Janet L.
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- Grisby, Earl S. and Harold Hoffsommer
1949 *Rural Social Organization in Frederick County, Maryland.* University of Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, College Park, MD.
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1978 *Bridge in Time: The Complete 1850 Census of Frederick County Maryland.* Monocacy Book Company, Redwood City, California.
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- Miller, Charles W.
1886 *A Brief History of Frederick County.* In *General Directory of Frederick City and A Business Directory of Frederick County.* W.T. Delaplane and Co., Frederick.
- Scharf, J. Thomas
1968 *History of Western Maryland, Volume I.* Originally published in 1882. Regional Publishing Co., Baltimore.
- Titus, C.O.
1973 *Atlas of Frederick County.* C.O. Titus and Company, Philadelphia.
- Tracey, Grace L. and John P. Dern
1987 *Pioneers of Old Monocacy: The Early Settlement of Frederick County, Maryland, 1721-1743.* Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., Baltimore, Maryland.
- U.S. Department of the Interior
1982 *National Register Bulletin 15: Guidelines for Applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.* U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Weslers, Kit W., Dennins J. Pogue, Aileen F. Button, Robert J. Hurry, Gordon J. Fine, Patrica A. Sternheimer, and E. Glyn Furguson

1981 *The M/DOT Archeological Resources Survey: Volume 4: Western Maryland.* Maryland Historical Trust for Maryland Department of Transportation and Maryland Board of Public Works

Whitmore, Nancy F. and Timothy L. Cannon

1981 *Frederick: A Pictorial History.* Donning Company, Norfolk, Virginia.

Government Documents

Frederick County Circuit Court

1995	Land Record Liber 2105:951
1995	Land Record Liber 2065:720
1993	Land Record Liber 1863:1139
1986	Land Record Liber 1385:451
1984	Land Record Liber 1244:965
1974	Land Record Liber 954:435
1947	Land Record Liber 460:556
1946	Land Record Liber 454:220
1932	Land Record Liber 401:1
1918	Land Record Liber 324:263
1893	Land Record Liber JLJ 3:577
1879	Land Record Liber TG 12:361
1859	Land Record Liber BGF 5:13
1852	Land Record Liber ES 2:170
1846	Land Record Liber WBT 3:449
1842	Land Record Liber HS 16:372

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. F-1-35

Magi No.

DOE ☐ yes ☒ no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Jacob M. Bushey House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 4925 New Design Road ☐ not for publicationcity, town Lime Kiln ☒ vicinity of congressional district 6th

state Maryland county Frederick

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name SOPM Ltd. Partnership c/o South Charles Realty Corp.

street & number c/25 S. Charles St., Suite 1300 telephone no.:

city, town Baltimore state and zip code Md. 21201

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber 1863

street & number 100 W. Patrick Street folio 1139

city, town Frederick state MD 21701

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title MHT Inventory of Historic Properties F-1-34 & F-1-35

date 1978 ☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records

city, town Crownsville state MD

7. Description

Survey No. F-1-35

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date of move _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE COUNT: 2

The Jacob M. Bushey House is a two-story, two-section brick dwelling built about 1842-1845 with a two-story frame addition on the south end possibly built about 1860 and a two-story rear wing also built in two stages approximately corresponding with the main section. An originally free-standing stone summer kitchen of about 1845 located north of the house was linked to the dwelling with a concrete block section prior to 1978. The house and stone building are located on the east side of New Design Road about 1 mile northwest of Lime Kiln, Frederick County, Maryland. The two buildings were originally inventoried in 1978 prior to rehabilitation work begun in the 1980's which connected the formerly separate structures, which were individually named and numbered as the C. A. Bushey House (F-1-35) and the C. A. Bushey Stone House (F-1-34). This inventory form consolidates the current description and significance statements of the two buildings under the revised historic name Jacob M. Bushey House. The buildings are in fair condition. The property also contains several non-contributing concrete block buildings, exposed foundations, and other physical evidence of the formerly extensive farmstead. The property is currently on the edge of an industrial/office park to the south and a 1980's multiple unit housing development is located on the west side of New Design Road. Dates for the buildings were estimated from architectural evidence and land records.

The dwelling's principal elevation faces east with the brick section of three bays on the north end of the main section and the addition of two bays on the south. The entrance is in the center of the five-bay facade, being originally a side-hall plan before the addition was constructed. The brick section is painted white over the 5:1 American bond masonry. The south addition is covered with vinyl siding. The center entrance has a small frame entry porch with turned columns over the center bay. The doorway itself appears to have been reduced in size as a joint line in the brick is clearly visible next to the doorway. The alteration could have taken place to accommodate a narrower modern door. The current door is a 6-panel type with a four-light transom. The windows in the brick section are 6/6 with wood lintels and sills. In the south section, the first story has 9/6 sash with 6/6 on the second story. The cornice is boxed and the roof is covered with standing seam metal. An exterior brick chimney of modern construction is located on the south gable end. An interior chimney is on the north gable end. The north elevation has two 6/6 windows on the second story and two 2/2 attic windows. The south elevation has only the 2/2 attic windows. The rear wing extends from the northwest corner of the brick section and has both german and asbestos shingle siding. On the south elevation is a two-story open porch with a plain balustrade on the upper level. Doors and windows alternate in the wing, reflecting the probable different periods of construction in this part. A modern concrete patio is located in the angle between the main section and the wing.

The formerly free-standing stone summer kitchen is located north of the rear wing with the modern concrete block link between the two buildings. The kitchen

(Continued on separate sheet)

8. Significance

Survey No. F-1-35

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates Ca. 1842-1860

Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The Jacob M. Bushey House is minimally significant for its architecture, which reveals in the apparently original three-bay brick section its construction in the second quarter of the 19th century, but which has been much altered in the late 19th century and the late 20th century. The stone summer kitchen also has little architectural significance, as many representatives of its type and date, about 1845, with a higher level of integrity exist in the Adamstown Region and elsewhere in Frederick County. The removal of the agricultural outbuildings in the former farmstead has also lowered the historical and architectural significance of the property. The house was probably built about 1842-1845 by Jacob M. Bushey after his 1842 purchase of about 158 acres from Michael Keefer, a neighboring landowner. In 1846, 1852, and 1859, Bushey enlarged his property by about 35 acres. Little information has been found about Bushey. Grove's History of Carrollton Manor (1928) mentions in passing that he was a slaveowner, as were most of the farmers in the Adamstown Region during the period prior to the Civil War. The farm appears on the 1858 Bond map and as the property of Jacob's son Christian A. Bushey on the 1873 Titus Atlas map. In 1893, the Bushey heirs lost the property as the result of a Court-ordered equity sale to Thomas R. Jarboe. By 1918, it had been sold to the Baker family, one of a large number of farms held by the Baker family interests. During most of the 20th century, it has been farmed by tenants until the late 1980's, when it became a private residence with the destruction of most of the working farm outbuildings.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. F-1-35

Bond, Isaac. Map of Frederick County, 1858.
Grove, William J. History of Carrollton Manor. Frederick: Marken & Bielfeld, Inc.
1928, 126.
Land Records of Frederick County
Titus, C.O. Atlas of Frederick County, 1873

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 3 acresQuadrangle name Buckeystown, Md.-Va.Quadrangle scale 1:24000UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E

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F

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G

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

H

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification

Approximately 3 acres centered on the dwelling on Tax Map 86, Parcel 5

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Janet L. Davis, Historic Sites Surveyororganization Frederick County Planning Dept.date August 1993street & number 12 E. Church Streettelephone 696-2958city or town Frederickstate MD 21701

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DHCP/DHCD
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023
514-7600

7.1 Description (Continued)

has two stories with a composition gable roof and vertical sided gables. It has a 6/6 window on the first story west elevation and a larger opening on the south, partially filled in and faced with german siding. The sash is missing from the window openings. A rebuilt exterior brick chimney is on the north gable end. On the east elevation is a third opening, also with missing sash. The interior of the house and the stone summer kitchen were unavailable for this survey, but Mr. Newhart, the current resident, states that much of the interior was renovated and is still under rehabilitation, having been in very deteriorated condition prior to his occupancy. A cursory view of the former main entrance area in the brick section confirms that the interior has minimal historical integrity.

Lot Size, Description,
Other Information,
Original Tracts

Liber/Folio

Grantee

Grantor

Cost

Miscellaneous

1863/1139 15 Jan 93	SOP M Ltd P. ship	Dartmouth Ltd. P. ship		\$2,750,000	Plat Book 39/110 47/104
1500/445 19 Jul 88	Dartmouth Ltd. P. ship	Alden E. + Robert J. Fisher			Plat Book 30/48 951 or 954/435
385/451 23 Dec 86	Alden E. + Robert J. Fisher	Paul H. Clemson, Jr. et al	P. 1: part of "Chance medley", "Millicent", "Locust Plains", "Small Gain"		137A. 7612/361
1244/965 1 Jul 84	Paul H. Clemson Jr. et al	Clem-Mar Farm, Inc.			
954/435 16 Dec 74	Clem-Mar Farm	Margaret B. Clemson, widow through atty in fact Claude Lewis Clemson			
460/556 15 Mar 47	Paul H. + Margaret B. Clemson	Ransom R. Lewis, Jr. et al	P. 1: 137A. P. 2: 30A., part of "Locust Plains" 422 1/4A. " " Resurvey on Dispatok"; "Kemp's Delight"		
454/220 26 Apr 46	Ransom R. Jr. + Hazel W. Lewis	John H. + Lena E. Baker	P. 1: 137A.		
401/1 30 Jul 32	John H. Baker	Wm. G. Baker et al	137A.		
324/263 27 Mar 18	Wm. G. Baker	Charles E. + Georgia E. Graue	137A.		
304/215 1 Apr 13	Charles E. + Georgia E. Graue	Margaret E. + Charles Rohrbach	137A. Margaret E. Rohrbach received property upon death of her father Thos. E. Fisher	\$15,000	

4925 New Design Rd. p.2

F-1-35

[illegible]

F-1-35
C. A. Bushey House
Adamstown
Private

C. 1840

The C. A. Bushey House appears to be a replacement for the small stonehouse located just north of the main residence. Unfortunately the building has undergone numerous alterations, but appears that the structure was originally built as a three bay wide brick structure with two story open porch retreating to the rear.

The outbuilding, sitting in ruins just east of the main residence, is unusual in that it has a cellar area accommodated by a fireplace.

An exact construction date is very difficult to determine because of numerous changes, however, the building is located on the Titus Atlas of 1873 as being owned by C. A. Bushey.

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC C. A. Bushey House

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

East side New Design Road

CITY, TOWN

Adamstown

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Frederick

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT☒ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC☒ PRIVATE☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☐ OCCUPIED☒ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☐ YES: RESTRICTED☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED☒ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE☐ COMMERCIAL☐ EDUCATIONAL☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ GOVERNMENT☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ MILITARY☐ MUSEUM☐ PARK☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ RELIGIOUS☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ TRANSPORTATION☒ OTHER: Vacant**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME Clem Mar Farms Inc.

C/O C. Larry Clemson

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

Route #9, Box 195

CITY, TOWN

Frederick

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21701

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Frederick County Courthouse

Liber #: 954

Folio #: 435

STREET & NUMBER

North Court Street

CITY, TOWN

Frederick

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This house is a two story gable roofed common bond brick residence which faces east from the east side of New Design Road. The building, an ell shaped five bay wide structure with two story open porch in the rear has numerous alterations.

The main entrance, a six panel door with four light transom is located in the third bay. A small frame one bay wide entrance porch with turned columns shelters the entrance. Located in the remaining bays on both the first and second levels are double hung 6/6 windows, all of which have been boarded up for window openings. The first two bays on the south side of the building have been covered with aluminum siding. The west gable end of the rear addition is covered with asbestos siding. The south side of the rear addition is covered with leveled clapboarding. The remaining part of the building is whitewashed brick.

A standing seam tin roof with decorative snow stops covers the residence and is connected by a replaced boxed cornice. A replaced exterior brick chimney is located flush with the north gable of the building, a third brick chimney is located in the center of the rear addition of the building.

The entire structure is built on a low random stone foundation. The ruins of a small stone outbuilding, probably used as a root cellar, are located east of the building. This unusual building is built well underground with a chimney in the center of the south wall. Its exact function is unknown.

A one and one-half story stone building which predates this structure is located north of the house and is listed separately in the survey.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES C. 1840

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The C. A. Bushey House appears to be a replacement for the small stonehouse located just north of the main residence. Unfortunately the building has undergone numerous alterations, but it appears that the structure was originally built as a three bay wide brick structure with two story open porch retreating to the rear.

The outbuilding sitting in ruins just east of the main residence is unusual in that it has a cellar area accommodated by a fireplace.

An exact construction date is very difficult to determine because of numerous changes however, the building is located on the Titus Atlas of 1873 as being owned by C. A. Bushey.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Cherilyn Widell, Sites Analyst

ORGANIZATION

Frederick County Office of Historic Preservation

DATE

8/15/78

STREET & NUMBER

12 East Church St., Winchester Hall

TELEPHONE

663-8300

CITY OR TOWN

Frederick

STATE

Maryland

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RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

F-1-35

~~F-1-34-~~

C. A. Bushey Stonehouse
Adamstown
Private

C. 1800

The C. A. Bushey Stonehouse is a most unusual small vernacular stone structure initially built as a small residence as indicated by finishing still in existence on the interior of the structure which is well preserved.

The building appears to be of German rather than English influence because of the simple stonework used in comparison to the finer stonework of the English influence residences located near New Market.

Other differences include the absence of well defined large stone quoins and lintels as found in stone structures of that area. Wood lintels are used in the structure.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

F-1-35
~~F-1-34~~
 1100825204

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC C. A. Bushey Stonehouse

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

East side New Design Road

CITY, TOWN

Adamstown

___ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

M. 86, P. 2

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Frederick

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

___DISTRICT

☒ BUILDING(S)

___STRUCTURE

___SITE

___OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

___PUBLIC

☒ PRIVATE

___BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

___IN PROCESS

___BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

___OCCUPIED

☒ UNOCCUPIED

___WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

___YES: RESTRICTED

___YES: UNRESTRICTED

___NO

PRESENT USE

___AGRICULTURE

___MUSEUM

___COMMERCIAL

___PARK

___EDUCATIONAL

___PRIVATE RESIDENCE

___ENTERTAINMENT

___RELIGIOUS

___GOVERNMENT

___SCIENTIFIC

___INDUSTRIAL

___TRANSPORTATION

___MILITARY

☒ OTHER Vacant

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Clem Mar Farms Inc.
 C/O C. Larry Clemson

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

Route #9, Box #195

CITY, TOWN

Frederick

___ VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21701

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
 REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Frederick County Courthouse

Liber #: 954

Folio #: 435

STREET & NUMBER

N. Court Street

CITY, TOWN

Frederick

STATE

Maryland 21701

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Maryland Historical Trust Windshield Survey #950

DATE

___FEDERAL ___STATE ___COUNTY ___LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
 SURVEY RECORDS

21 State Circle

CITY, TOWN

Annapolis

STATE

Maryland

7 DESCRIPTION

F-1-35

CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT
☐ GOOD
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☐ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This house is a one and a half story rubble stone residence with vertical plank gables. A double hung pegged 6/6 window with rough wood lintel and sill is located on the east and west sides of the buildings. The lintel on the west side has been replaced.

A replaced exterior brick chimney butts up against the north wall of the building. The building is covered by an asphalt gable roof with exposed roof rafters.

A double hung 6/6 window with wood trim, which appears to have been installed at a later time, is located in the center of the south gable. A one story cinder block addition extends south of the building covering the original entrance to the building. However, no structural damage has taken place. A door opening with simple planked entrance is located on the first level in the southeast corner of the building.

The interior of the building is in excellent condition with a large open stone fireplace and ladder which extends to the loft area.

Despite neglect this building is in very good condition and definitely displays German building trends. The building is one of the few surviving small eighteenth century vernacular buildings in this area of Frederick County.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)		
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION				

SPECIFIC DATES	C. 1800	BUILDER/ARCHITECT
----------------	---------	-------------------

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The C. A. Bushey Stonehouse is a most unusual small vernacular stone structure initially built as a small residence as indicated by the finishing still in existence on the interior of the structure which is well preserved.

The building appears to be of German rather than English influence because of the simple stonework used in comparison to the finer stonework of the English influence residences located near New Market.

Other differences include the absence of well defined large stone quoins, and lintels as found in stone structures of that area. Wood lintels are used in the structure.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Cherilyn Widell, Sites Analyst

ORGANIZATION

Frederick County Office of Historic Preservation

DATE

8/15/78

STREET & NUMBER

12 East Church St., Winchester Hall

TELEPHONE

663-8300

CITY OR TOWN

Frederick

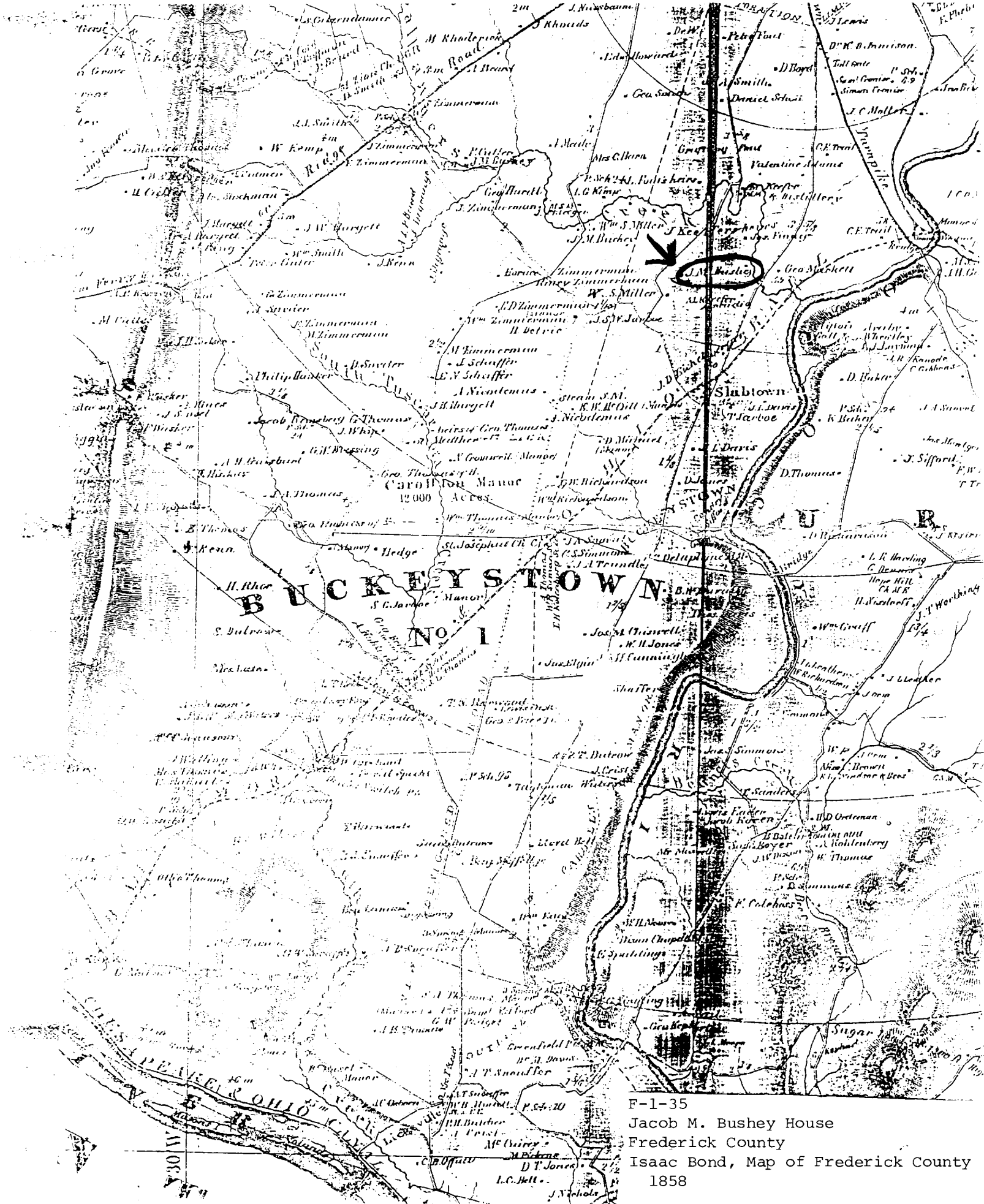
STATE

Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438



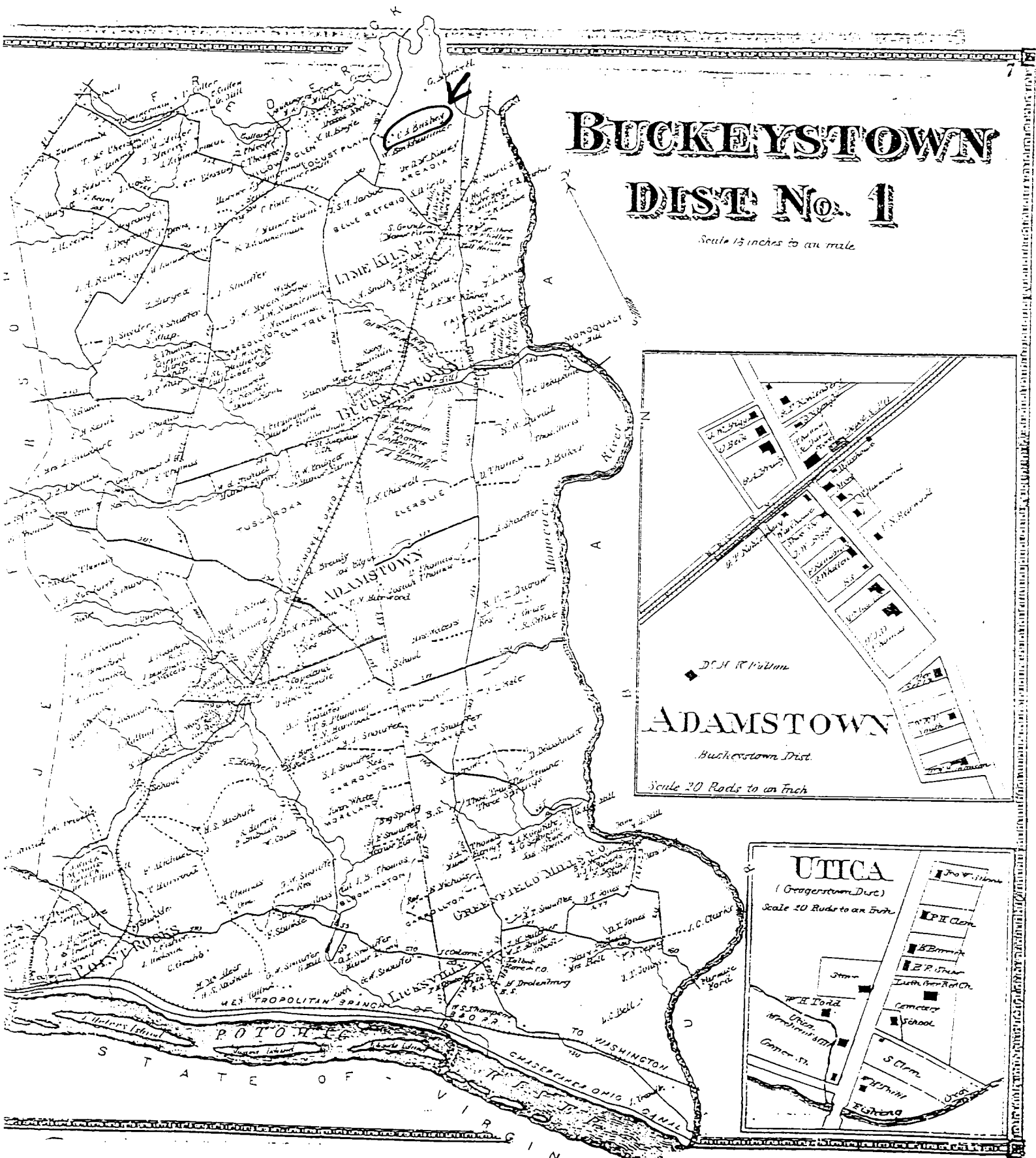
F-1-35

Jacob M. Bushey House

Frederick County

Isaac Bond, Map of Frederick County

1858



F-1-35
Jacob M. Bushey House
Frederick County
C.O. Titus, Atlas of Frederick
County, 1873

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS

HAGERSTOWN 26 MI.
FREDERICK (JUNC. U.S. 40) 3.5 MI.

7.5

FREDERICK 3 MI.

6 MI.
1:340

239

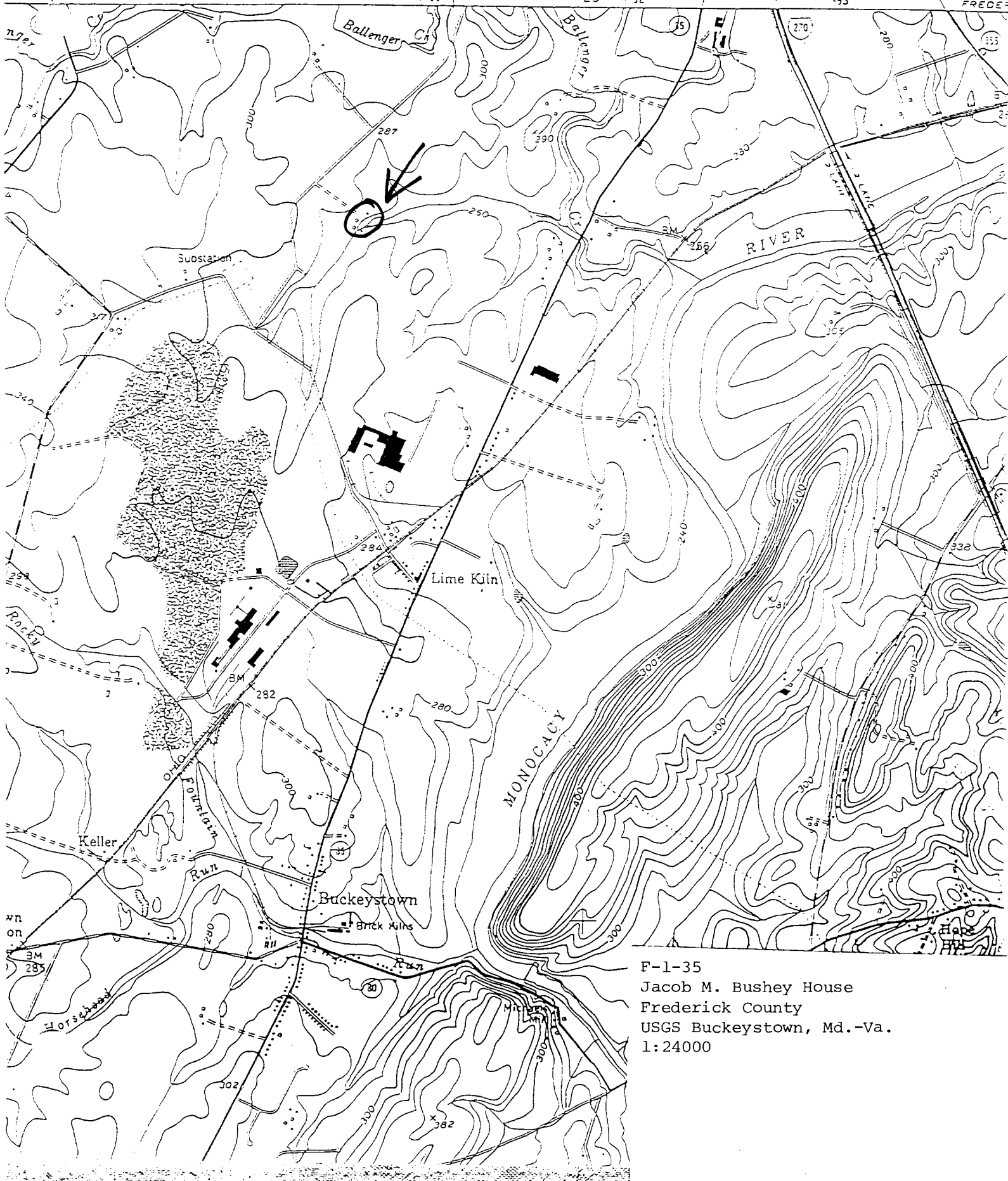
5562 IV NW
(FREDERICK)

291

25' 292

293

FREDE



F-1-35
Jacob M. Bushey House
Frederick County
USGS Buckeystown, Md.-Va.
1:24000

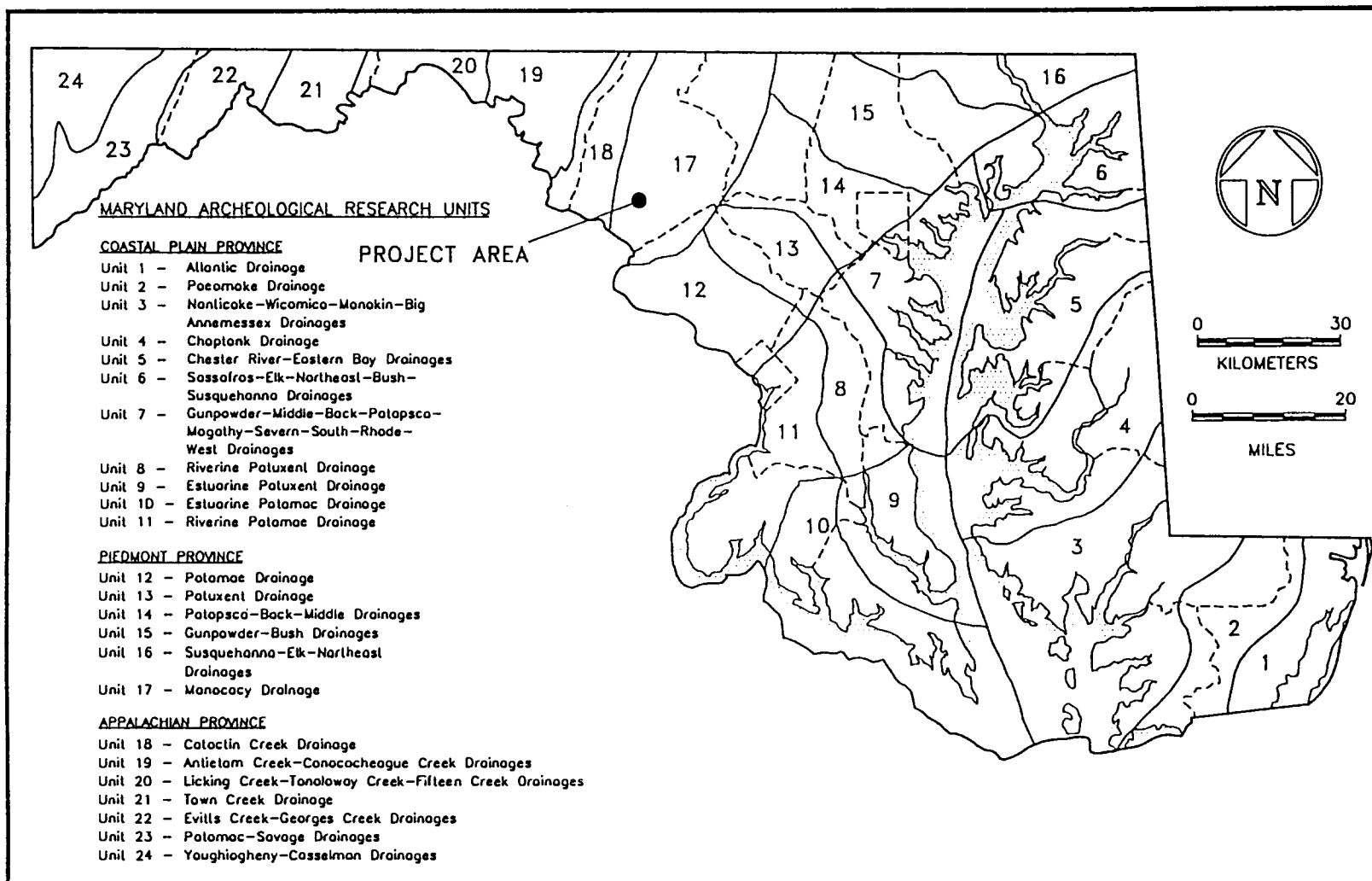


Figure 1. Map of Maryland Showing Frederick County and the General Location of the Project Area

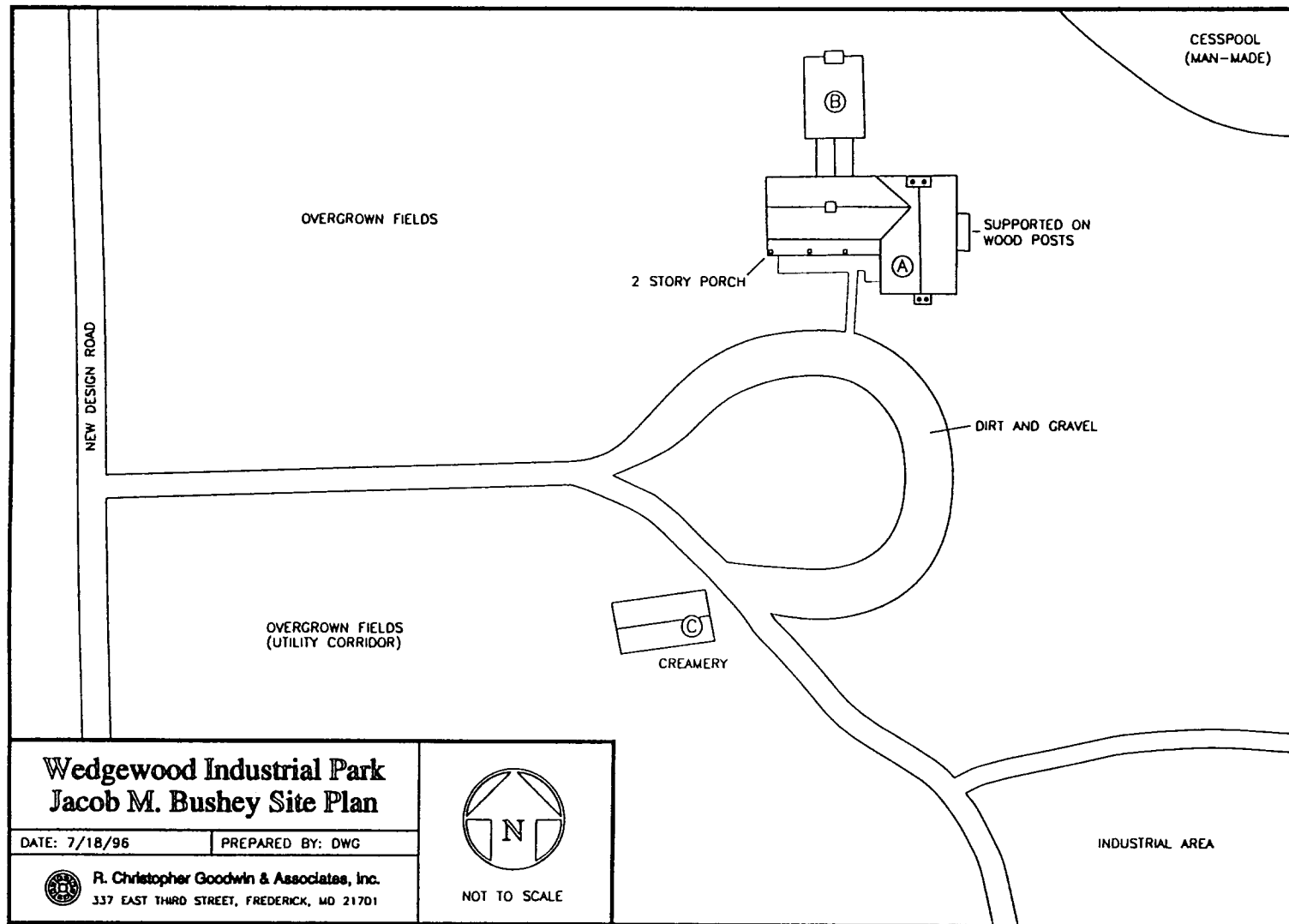


Figure 3. Jacob M. Bushey House (F-1-35) Site Plan
 (A) Dwelling
 (B) Summer Kitchen
 (C) Creamery

Jacob M. Bushey House
 Frederick County
 F-1-35

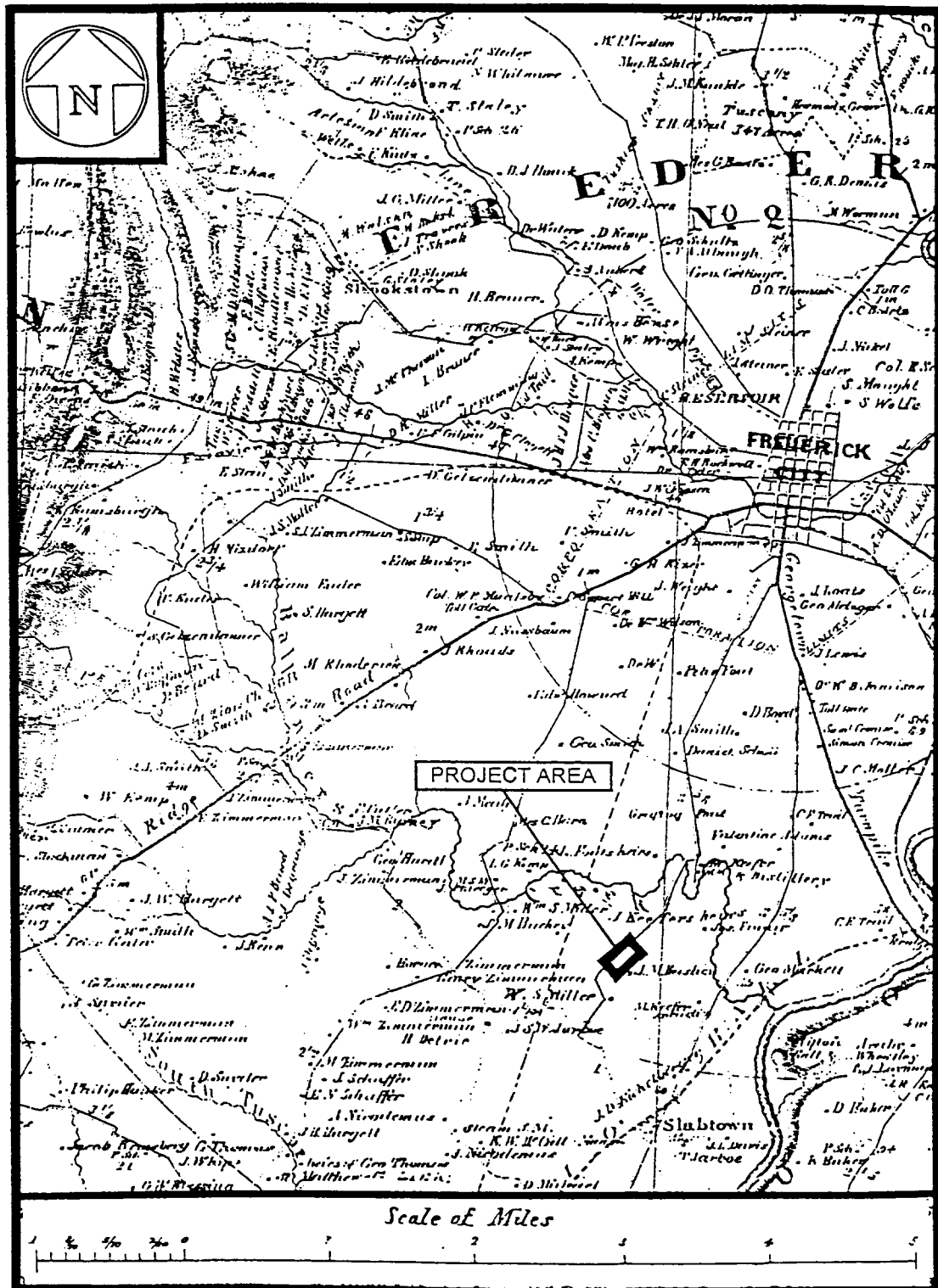
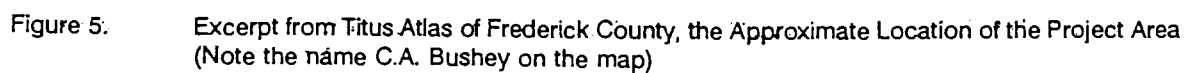


Figure 4. - Excerpt from Bond's 1858 Map of Frederick County, Maryland Showing the Approximate Location of the Project Area (Note the name J.M. Bushey on the map)



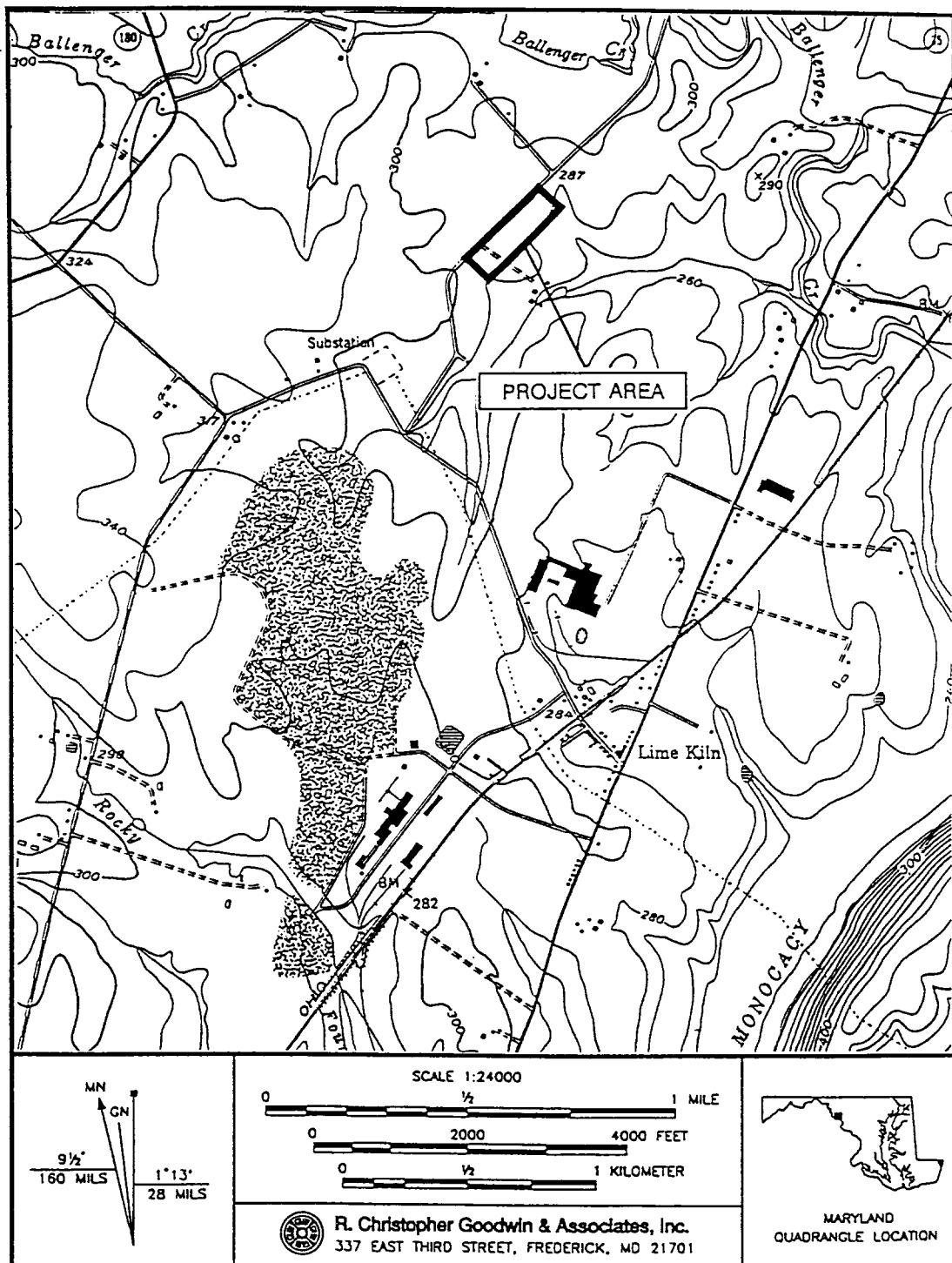


Figure 2. Excerpt from the USGS 7.5' Buckeystown, Maryland Quadrangle, Showing the Wedgewood Industrial Park Project Area

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

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**Jacob M. Bushey Farm
Frederick, Maryland**

**Photographer: Stacie Y. Webb
R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.**

Date: July 23, 1996

- | | |
|----------|---|
| 1 of 19 | View Northwest looking at East Principal Elevation of Dwelling |
| 2 of 19 | View Northwest looking at East Principal Elevation of Dwelling including Detail Porch |
| 3 of 19 | View South looking at Northeast elevation of Dwelling |
| 4 of 19 | View South looking at Northeast elevation of Dwelling |
| 5 of 19 | View East looking at West elevation of Summer Kitchen |
| 6 of 19 | View East looking at West Elevation of Summer Kitchen and Dwelling |
| 7 of 19 | View Northwest looking at Southeast Elevation of Dwelling |
| 8 of 19 | View Northwest looking at Southeast Elevation of Dwelling |
| 9 of 19 | View Northeast looking at Southwest Elevation of Dwelling |
| 10 of 19 | View Northeast looking at Southwest Elevation of Dwelling |
| 11 of 19 | View East of Southwest Elevation of Dwelling |
| 12 of 19 | View West of East Elevation of Creamery |
| 13 of 19 | View North of South Elevation of Creamery |
| 14 of 19 | View Southeast, depicting the Wedgewood Industrial Park |
| 15 of 19 | View Southwest of Driveway |
| 16 of 19 | View Southeast of Driveway |
| 17 of 19 | Exterior Detail of Front Entrance |
| 18 of 19 | Interior View West from First Floor, North Room toward Ell. |
| 19 of 19 | Interior View of North Wall Mantel, First Floor, North Room. |



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Jacob M Bushey House

Frederick Maryland

R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc.

July 10, 1996

Jacob M Bushey House

Eastern Elevation



F 1-35

Jacob M. Bushey House

Frederick Maryland

R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc.

July 10, 1996

Jacob M. Bushey House

Porch

Eastern Elevation

2/16



F-1-35

Jacob M. Bushey House

Frederick Maryland

R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc.

July 10, 1996

5009 10-1-96 HHHHHH-B3AU 0112

Jacob M. Bushey House
Northeastern elevation

3/16



F-1-35

Jacob M. Bushey House

Frederick Maryland

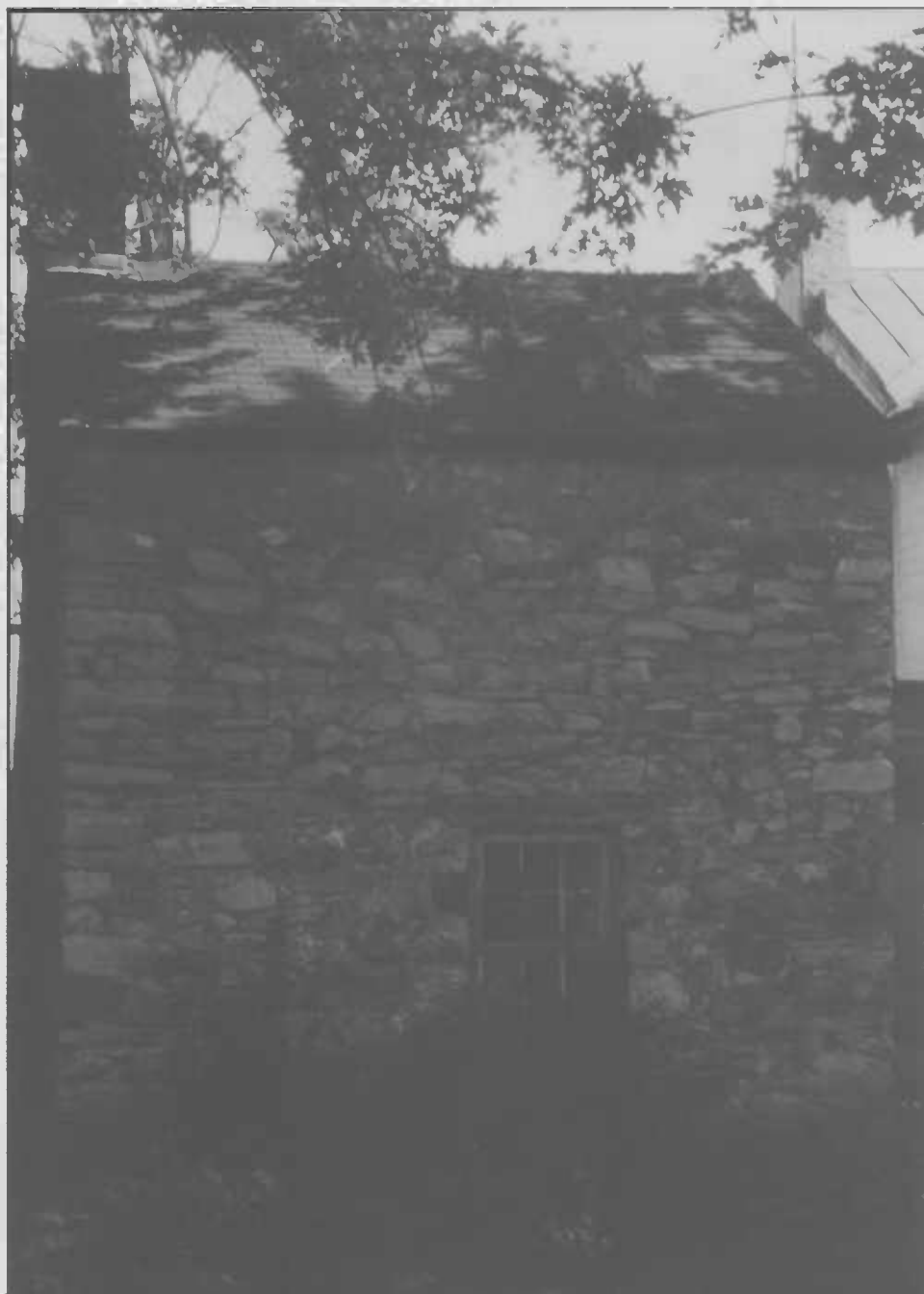
R. Christopher Goodwin Assoc,

July 10, 1996

Jacob M. Bushey House

Northeastern Corner

4/16



F-1-35

Jacob M. Bushey House
Frederick Maryland

R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc.
July 10, 1996

Jacob M. Bushey House
Summer Kitchen
Western Elevation

5/16



F-1-35

Jacob M. Bushey House

Frederick Maryland

R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc.

July 10, 1996

Jacob M. Bushey House

SUMMER Kitchen/addition

Western Elevation

6/16



F-1-35

Jacob M. Bushey House

Frederick Maryland

R. Christopher Goddwin & Assoc.

July 10, 1996

Jacob M. Bushey House

Southwestern Elevation



F-1-35

Jacob M. Bushey House

Frederick Maryland

R. Christopher Goodwin : Assoc.

July 10, 1996

Jacob M. Bushey House

South ~~western~~ Elevation

8/16



F-1-35

Jacob M. Bushey House

Frederick Maryland

R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc.

July 10, 1996

Jacob M. Bushey House

Southern Elevation

Addition ca 1860

9/16



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Jacob M. Bushey House

Frederick Maryland

By Christopher Goodwin & Assoc.

July 10, 1996

Jacob M. Bushey House

Southern Elevation

10/16



F-1-35

Jacob M. Bushey House

Frederick Maryland

R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc

July 10, 1996

Jacob M. Bushey House

S. Western Elevation

11/16



F-1-35

Jacob M. Bushey House

Frederick Maryland

By Christopher Goodwin & Assoc.

Jacob M. Bushey House

Creamery

1981 11/18 11/18 11/18 11/18 11/18

12/16



F-1-35

Jacob M. Bushey House
Frederick Maryland

Re Christopher Goodwin & Assoc.

Jacob M. Bushey House
Creamery.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

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F-1-35

Jacob M. Bushey House

Frederick Maryland

R. Christopher Goodwin - Assoc.

Jacob M. Bushey House

View from driveway looking South

17/16



F-1-35

Jacob M Busha House

Frederick Maryland

R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc.

Jacob M. Bushey House

View from driveway looking South West

15/16



F-1-35

Jacob M. Bushey House

Frederick Maryland

R. Christopher Goodwin c Assoc.

Jacob M. Bushey House

VIEW FROM driveway looking Southeast

END (RECEIVED) 09/03/16

16/16



E-1-35

JACOB M. BUSHEY HOUSE

FREDERICK CO., MARYLAND

JACIE V. WEBB, DAUGHTER

JULY 23, 1996

NO. 2116

EXTENSION DETAIL OF FRONT ENTRANCE

#17 OF 19

2000 PHOTOGRAPHY BY JACIE V. WEBB



41-35

JAMES V. BUSHEY HOUSE

FREDERICK CO. MARYLAND

STEVE V. WEBB PHOTOGRAPHER

JULY 25, 1996

NO. 5400

INTERIOR VIEW WEST FROM FIRST FLOOR NORTH
ROOM TOWARDS ELL

18 OF 19

100 PHOTO MOUNTING 200 400 600 800 1000



MD 2400

401 0719



F-1-35

Jacob M. Bushey House

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

July 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO Crownsville, Md.

East elevation

1/3



F-1-35

Jacob M. Bushey House

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

July 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO. Crownsville, Md.

West elevation

2/3



F-1-35

Jacob M. Bushey House

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

July 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md

North elevation and summer kitchen (formerly

F-1-34)

3/3



C.A. BUSHEY HSE
NEW DESIGD RD
OUTBUILDING

CREW 5/78
P-1-35



C.A. BUSHEY HSE
E/S NEW DESIGN RD
WEST ELEVATION

CEW 5/78
F-1-35



C.A. BUSHEY STONEHOUSE
E/S NEW DESIGN RD
EAST ELEVATION

~~F-1-34~~
F-1-35
CEW 5/78



C.A. BUSHEY STONE HOUSE

E/S NEW DESIGN RD

WEST ELEVATION

~~F-1-34~~

F-1-35

CEW 5/78



C.A. BUSHEY HSE

E/S NEW DESIGN RD

SOUTH ELEVATION

CRW 5/78
F-1-35